GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3325
ANSWERED ON:10.12.2001
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
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Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of each Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) beingimplemented for the development of Agriculture in the country;

(b) the criteria for allocating funds under each scheme to States and corresponding Central share; and

(c) the details of proposals received funds released and utilized by each State during the last three years, State-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV)

(a)&(b): The salient features of Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by theDepartment of Agriculture & Cooperation alongwith pattern of assistance, i.e. Central and State share, grant and loan, etc., are given at Annexure-I. Funds to States are allocated/released on the basis of proposals received from States, scope of a scheme in the concerned State, amount lying unspent with the State out of earlier releases made under the Scheme, and overall resource position of the Department.

(c): The details of funds released and utilized by States, State-wise under CentrallySponsored Schemes during the last three years are given at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I 1 of 8

Salient Features of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

1. Macro Management of Agriculture `Supplementation/Complementation of States` Efforts through Work Plan`

Objective :

Salient features : Macro Management scheme will aim at all round development in agriculture through Work Plans prepared by States. These include :

? Reflection of local needs/crop/regions specific/ priorities etc.
? Providing flexibility and autonomy to States;
? Optimum utilization of scarce financial resource;
? maximisation of returns;
? removal of regional imbalances.

It has been decided to move away from schematic approach to Macro management mode by integrating 27 CentrallySponsored Schemes (a list is annexed). The previous pattern of rigid uniformly structured Centrally Sponsored Schemes,permitting little or no flexibility, which resulted in large unutilised balances with states has been dispensed with. Integration of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Macro management approach will enhance the productivity of support programmes and accord greater flexibility to State Governments to develop and pursue activities on the basis of regional priorities. It is, thus, a major step towards achieving decentralization in pursuance of restoring primacy of States in agricultural development planning. The Central Governmentwill supplement/complement the State Governments` efforts through regionally differentiated Work Plans comprising crop/ area/target group specific interventions, formulated in an interactive mode and implemented in spirit of partnership with the States.

Pattern of assistance :

The outlay of the Work Plan would be shared by the Centreand the States in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of North- Eastern States, however, the entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. Central assistance for Work Plans will be in the ratio of 80 by grants and 20% by loans.

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Assistance to Coop. Weaker Section.

2. Assistance to Women Cooperatives

3. Non-overdue Cover Scheme

4. Agri. Credit Stabilisation Fund

5. Special Scheme for SC/ST
6. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping system Areas

7 Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas.

8. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas.

9. Special Jute Development Programme
10. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Areas
11. Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizer
12. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization among Small Farmers
13. Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid & Temperate Zone Fruits
14. Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds.
15. Development of Commercial Floriculture
16. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
17. Development of Roots & Tuber Crops
18. Development of Cocoa & Cashew
19. Integrated Programmed for Development of Spices
20. Development of Mushroom
21. Use of Plastics in Agriculture
22. Bee-keeping
23. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas
24. Schemes for Foundation & Certified Seed Production of Vegetable Crops.
25. Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects & Flood Prone Rivers
26. Reclamation & Development of Alkali Soils
27. State Land Use Boards.

2. Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) under Mini-Mission- II of Technology Mission on Cotton.

Objectives :

To enhance the production, per unit area through (a) technology transfer, (b) supply of quality seeds, (c) elevating IPM activities/and (d) providing adequate and timely supply of inputs to the farmers .

Salient features :

The components under the scheme include: (a) assistance for production of breeder, foundation and certified seed and distribution of certified seed; (b) Field and Integrated PestManagement Demonstrations; (c) Training of farmers and Extension Workers; (d) Distribution of Plant ProtectionEquipments ; water saving devices; Bio-agents and pheromone traps. Assistance is also being provided for the establishment of bio-agents labs and seed delinting plants for adequate availability of bio-agents and quality delinting seed respectively. Pattern of Assistance 75:25 Centre :State

Grant 100%
Loan: Nil

3. Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)

Objectives:

Salient features:

The objective of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseeds in the country to achieve self-sufficiency.

The scheme envisages assistance to the States for following components:

(i) Seed related:- Production and purchase of Breeder seed, production of foundation and certified seed and distribution of certified seeds and minikits, crash programme for production of TL seed of soyabean & Groundnut.

(ii) Demonstration:- Frontline, Block and IPM Demonstration

(iii) Improved Method of irrigation:- Distribution of sprinklers.

(iv) Distribution of improved farm implements and plant protection equipment including power drawn implements.

(v) Distribution of Rhizobium cultures, Nutrients and Micro-nutrients, seed treatment chemical, weedicides, gypsum/pyrite, Root Grub Control.

(vi) Development of infrastructure:- Seed storage, threshing floor and irrigation at Government farms.

(vii) Training of Farmers.

Pattern of assistance:

The scheme is being implemented on 75:25 basis as Central and State share respectively. In case of frontline demonstration, minikits distribution & breeder seed production, the assistance is given on 100% basis by Central Government.

Grants : 100%
Loan : Nil

4. Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)

Objective

To increase maize production and productivity in the country from 10 million tonnes to 11.44 million tonnes and from 1.5 tonnes/hectare to 1.80 tonnes/hectare respectively upto the terminal year of 9th Plan i.e. 2001-2002 (revised).

Salient Features

Main emphasis is being given for transfer of modern crop production technology through the following components;

(a) Components for which 100% Assistance is given by Central Govt.

? Front line Demonstration by ICAR;
? Training of Officers at National and State Level;
? Production of certified seed of Maize;
? Seed Minikit Demonstrations;
? Conference/ Seminars/Workshops on Maize Development; and
? Evaluation & Monitoring.

(b) Components for which 75% assistance is given by Central Govt. & 25% by State Govt.

? Field Demonstrations on improved crop production technology and Integrated Pest Management IPM);
? Training of farmers on crop production technology;
? Incentives for use of certified seeds of hybrids/improved varieties (deleted since 2001-2001 as desired by Planning Commission);
? Incentives for use of improved implements;
? Publicity through electronic media; and
? Contingencies for POL.

The programme (AMDP) is in implementation in all maizepotential districts of 26 states viz; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana,Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, J&K, M.P, Karnataka,Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

Pattern of Assistance

100% by GOI for National level components and 75:25 basis between GOI and State Governments for State level components.

Grant : 100% Loan : Nil

Annexure-I 5 of 8

5. National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)

Objectives:

Salient features:

The objective of the scheme is to increase the production of pulses in the country to achieve self sufficiency.

The scheme envisages assistance to the States for following components:

(i) Seed related:- Purchase of Breeder seed, production of foundation and certified seed, distribution of certified seeds & minikits and crash programme for production of seed of pulses.

(ii) Demonstration:- Frontline, Block and IPM Demonstration

(iii) Improved Method of irrigation:- Distribution of sprinklers.

(iv) Distribution of improved farm implements and plant protection equipment including power drawn implements.

(v) Distribution of Rhizobium cultures, Nutrients and Micro-nutrients, gypsum/pyrite, Nuclear Poly hedrosis Virus (NPV) & seed treatment chemical.

(vi) Training of Farmers.

Pattern of assistance:

The scheme is being implemented on 75:25 basis as Central and State share respectively. However, in case of UTs, the Government of India meets the entire expenditure from the funds provided under the scheme including minikit distribution.

Grant : 100%
Loan : Nil

6. Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP)

Objectives

To promote oil palm cultivation in the country.

Components

Area Expansion under Oil Palm and installation of Drip Irrigation System.

Pattern of Assistance

75:25 between Centre and States

Grant : 100%
Loan : Nil

Salient features of the scheme

Oil Palm cultivation assumes significance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oil as it is the highest oil yielding perennial crop. The components of the scheme are: Assistance for Planting Material, Assistance for Cultivation Costs, Drip Irrigation, Training, Extension and Publicity, Establishment & Provision for Staff for implementation the project, Development of Seed Gardens, Front line Demonstrations, Leaf Nutrients Analysis Laboratories, Testing of oil palm genotypes under varied environmental conditions, Assistance for diesel pumpsets.

7. Cooperative Marketing, Processing, Storage etc. programmes in cooperatively under/least developed States.

Objectives

To correct regional imbalances and to provide needed momentum to the pace of development of various programmes of cooperative Agricultural marketing, processing, storage etc. in under/least developed States/UTs by providing financial assistance on liberal terms to augment the income of farmers and weaker sections of the community.

Salient features

The scheme provides for distribution of agricultural inputs, development of agro processing including storage, marketing of foodgrains and plantation/ horticulture crops, development of weaker and tribal sections, cooperatives, in dairy, poultry and fisheries.

Pattern of assistance

National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) sanctions assistance to cooperative projects/schemes. Funds are not released to States directly.

8. Share Capital participation in Cooperative Sugar Factories.

Objectives

The scheme aims at supplementing the resources of State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of cooperative sugar factories so as to expedite the project implementation.

Salient features

Under the scheme, assistance is extended for investment loan for share capital participation in new cooperative sugar mills, term loan assistance to the existing cooperative sugar mills for undertaking modernization, expansion and diversification projects.

Pattern of assistance

National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) sanctionsassistance to cooperative projects/schemes. Funds are not released to States directly.

9. Share capital participation in growers cooperative spinning mills.

Objectives

To help cotton growers to fetch remunerative return for their produce through value addition.

Salient features

The scheme provides for assistance to share capital loan for new mills as well as term loan assistance to undertake expansion and modernization of growers cooperative spinning mills.

Pattern of assistance

National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC) sanctionsassistance to cooperative projects/schemes. Funds are not released to States directly.

10. Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)

Objectives

To obtain reliable and timely estimates of area under principal crops in each season with break up of area into irrigated/unirrigated, traditional and high yielding varieties of crops and also land utilization statistics which is used for designing of crop estimation survey by conducting priority Girdwari in 20% selected villages every year. This scheme is implemented in the States that are cadastrally surveyed. In addition TRS provides the sampling frame for crop cutting experiments

Salient Features

Land Record Manual in different States contain instructions on period of crop enumeration and procedure for compilation of crop area at village and successive higher levels. The time schedule is also prepared. The expectation is that crop abstract will become available by the time the final forecast for different crops become due. Experience has shown that this does not happen and there has been considerable time lag in the availability of reliable and correct statistics of area sown under different crops. This has greatly handicapped planning and policy administration. TRS provide for consolidation of areastatistics through advance enumeration of substantial number (20%) of villages selected at random.

Pattern of assistance

Shared between Center and States on 50:50 Basis.

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Grant :  100%
Loan :  Nil
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11. Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)

Objectives

To generate estimates of area and production of principal crops through surveys in 20% selected villages in every season through special staff. In the sample village crop area is to be reported based on complete enumeration of all fields/ survey numbers. Surveys are specially required as no agency in these States is engaged in updating of land use statistics.

Salient Features

In the non-land record States, the State agencies do not up dateland utilisation record and therefore there has been gap in the data. The scheme provides for setting up a whole time agency to cover a sample of 20% of the villages every year to generate basic land use statistics. In the sample village the crop areas are reported on the basis of complete enumeration. Supervision is in built in the scheme.

Pattern of assistance

On 50:50 Basis between Center and States
Grant : 100%
Loan : Nil

12. Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)

Objectives

The objective of this scheme is to bring about improvement in crop statistics by conducting spot supervision of:

i) area enumeration,
ii) area aggregation, and
iii) crop cutting experiments

in 10,000 villages. Supervision is carried out by Central and Stateequally (5,000 villages by central agency NSSO and 5,000 villages by State machinery).

Salient Features

In India, estimates of area under crops are obtained by the method of complete enumeration based on field to field inspection done by the village revenue agencies in all land record States and the sample surveys in the States where land utilisation record is not maintained. The estimates of yield of principal crops are based on random sampling, crop cutting experiments conducted under the general crop estimates surveys. The whole exercise is of large scale data generation in a decentralized set up hence the quality and timeliness is susceptible to several factors. The scheme is needed to locate, through the joint efforts of the Central and State authorities., lacuna, if any, in the State system of collection of agricultural statistics and suggest measures to effect lasting improvements in this system. The joint effort take the farm of sample check on (I) area enumeration,
(ii) page totaling of khasara registers
(iii) and crop cutting experiments.

Pattern of assistance

On 50:50 Basis between Center and States
Grant : 100%
Loan : Nil

13 Agricultural Census

Objectives

To conduct quinquennial Agricultural Censuses and Input Surveys in the country. The Census provides vital information on the structure of agriculture in the country.

Salient features

The Censuses are conducted by utilizing the machinery ofthe State Governments. Honorarium for field work for data collection is paid

to the employees of the State Governments. The salaries of nucleus staff provided at State headquarters for coordination of census operations are borne by Government of India under the scheme. The cost of processing of data is also borne by the Govt. of India.

Pattern of assistance

100% assistance by the Govt. of India.

Grant : 100%
Loan : Nil

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply to Part (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3325 for 10.12.2001Details of Amount Released/Expenditure incurred under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years in the States

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	1997-1998 Alloc	1997-1998 Rel. Expdt.	1998-1999 Alloc	1998-1999 Rel. Expdt.	1999-2000 Alloc	1999-2000 Rel. Expdt.	2000-2001 Alloc	2000-2001 Rel. Expdt. (Provisional)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	-	6606.32	6334.92	6327.03	6175.51	5312.24	3914.84	5260.57
2	ARUNACHAL PRA	-	349.29	473.63	355.46	475.05	243.63	761.31	794.35
3	ASSAM	-	583.66	540.19	189.04	386.91	456.97	1099.27	192.67
4	BIHAR	-	399.95	352.53	333.02	240.70	179.27	419.59	17.61
5	GOA	-	196.76	233.92	179.23	202.06	60.46	49.12	156.13
6	GUJARAT	-	1690.19	4533.67	3433.78	4789.31	4575.21	4713.47	3692.61
7	HARYANA	-	1016.03	1634.97	1520.70	1648.80	1611.23	1833.74	2023.10
8	HIMACHAL PR.	-	1023.08	1322.19	1264.02	1116.09	1326.06	1338.17	1269.07
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	-	1471.2	1054.35	939.18	1060.35	1018.90	917.87	434.45
10	KARNATAKA	-	6142.66	8476.45	8915.82	8159.30	6514.77	7180.52	5705.63
11	KERALA	-	2855.93	4071.73	2027.87	2571.59	2058.06	3724.72	538.71
12	MADHYA PRADESH	-	6059.02	7692.98	6436.23	7696.70	8900.25	5506.69	6440.38
13	MAHARASHTRA	-	7729.114	12378.62	9883.62	8324.33	8841.11	10633.31	8352.73
14	MANIPUR	-	269.97	571.95	613.26	984.03	686.41	935.68	716.32
15	MEGHALAYA	-	170.8	431.65	421.26	598.02	56.22	724.74	293.75
16	MIZORAM	-	360.75	961.45	796.16	894.94	740.23	1088.99	1010.77
17	NAGALAND	-	470.29	1142.08	1102.11	1223.07	990.76	1489.72	1416.60
18	ORISSA	-	3301.89	3622.31	3546.21	4594.78	2562.70	1680.81	2664.25
19	PUNJAB	-	1265.01	1295.49	1014.93	1206.84	329.45	849.49	437.53
20	RAJASTHAN	-	7790.59	9268.88	8583.88	8470.36	7346.15	8133.23	8037.73
21	SIKKIM	-	332.42	475.81	492.26	541.89	330.36	825.29	755.17
22	TAMIL NADU	-	3143.12	5740.11	5737.76	5513.83	4430.36	5665.59	4323.58
23	TRIPURA	-	268.46	570.09	565.84	951.07	779.39	817.25	1002.11
24	UTTAR PRADESH	-	7125.94	8322.90	8594.61	7603.00	10122.21	7068.83	7436.80
25	WEST BENGAL	-	903.35	1285.97	959.21	1534.60	1255.56	1537.09	2094.72
TOTAL		-	61525.79	82788.84	74232.49	76963.13	70727.96	72909.33	65067.34